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Foreign Crops and MARKETS



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

The British Government has invited the United States and other principal wool producing and consuming countries to a London meeting, November 11-16, to review and discuss the current world wool situation.

The Netherlands expects a near-normal crop of potatoes and sugar beets, though the sugar content of the latter is down as a result of low September temperatures. With a good potato crop in prospect, rationing is to be discontinued September 21.

Argentina rescinded export quotas for animal byproducts as of September 27, including bones, bone ash, meat and bone meal, fertilizer tankage, dried blood, liver and glandular tankage. Increased supplies since imposition of Government control in early June was the reason given for this action.

The Brazilian embargo on the exportation of all foodstuffs effective August 23 has been amended to permit free exportation of cashew and Brazil nuts.

The Cuban Government has announced a plan to use the sugar price differential to subsidize rice, flour, and lard imports in order to maintain living costs at the level prevailing at the time the sugar contract was signed in July. The remaining funds are to be returned to the sugar industry for normal distribution.

Philippine hog and poultry numbers have increased during the past year. On account of high meat prices, slaughter of both cattle and carabao has been very large, but the Government has been endeavoring to stop slaughter of carabao, animals used extensively for draft power.

Philippine rice area, according to conservative sources, is placed at about 80 percent of prewar, but favorable late planting reports indicate a slightly larger figure. Crop conditions, with the exception of corn, which suffered typhoon damage in north Luzon are good. September production of coconuts is placed at 60,000 long tons, and abaca 40,000 bales, with somewhat smaller outputs forecast for October. The sugar industry expects an increase for the next grinding season over earlier forecasts of 67,000 tons.

SLIGHT INCREASE SEEN FOR 1947 WORLD HOG SLAUGHTER

Commercial or inspected hog slaughter in the United States and in countries associated with the United Kingdom market will show but little if any increase in 1947 over 1946 according to reports summarized by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Slaughter in such countries in 1946 is expected to aggregate only 2 percent above prewar as the higher level of slaughter in the United States has been nearly offset by a reduction of about one-third in other countries associated with the United Kingdom market. L/

In 1947, Argentina and possibly Canada will have further reduced hog slaughter upon which the United Kingdom can draw, and supplies from Denmark will show only a small increase. Supplies from the Balkans and Poland formerly available to the United Kingdom and western Europe will be lacking in 1947 as in recent years.

With favorable grain production in 1946 now assured or in prospect in many countries, the feed grain situation for the next year is expected to ease in comparison to the first half of 1946. This cannot, however, be reflected in increased hog slaughter for some time. Even in the United States increased breedings for spring farrowing will not be reflected in greater slaughter before early fall of 1947. It is doubtful if slaughter in other countries will be increased materially before 1948 and then only moderately.

The United Kingdom market, which is the principal outlet for pork and pork products entering world trade, had fairly ample supplies to draw upon in 1944 when slaughter was at record levels in the United States, Canada, and Argentina. Hog production and slaughter in these countries through 1944 had been greatly stepped up as a result of the expanded war-time demand for meat and large supplies of feed grains. After 1944 grain prices rose as supplies were depleted, and it became advantageous for farmers to sell grain in preference to feeding hogs. Inspected slaughter in these three countries dropped nearly 32 million head by 1946.

The depleted world grain reserves not only reduced hog production in the United States, Canada, and Argentina, but prevented a prompt restoration of production in Denmark, Netherlands, United Kingdom and other countries dependent upon imported feed supplies. Immediately after the end of the war breedings were stepped up in these countries, but as grain supplies became exhausted some reversals became necessary.

Commercial hog slaughter figures for eastern, central, and southern European countries are not available for either the war years or the post-war period. According to reports, these countries show a very limited recovery in hog numbers because of deterioration that occurred to breeding herds during the war, shortage of feed grains, disease, requisitions by occupying troops, and reparations in some countries.

Inspected hog slaughter in the United States in 1947 is expected to be above that for 1946 because of delayed marketings in the last quarter L/ United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Eire, Denmark, Netherlands, South Africa, Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand are grouped for discussion.

of this year and because a larger proportion of the total supply may move through inspected channels in the second half of next year. Total slaughter for 1947, however, may be below 1946 on account of a probable 15-to-20+ percent reduction in the 1946 fall pig crop which will be only partly offset by delayed marketings of 1946 spring pigs and a possible increase in the 1947 spring pig crop which will be marketed in the fall and winter of 1947-48. The reduction in slaughter from April through September 1947 will reflect the reduction in the 1946 fall pig crop resulting from the short grain and feed supply situation in the first half of 1946. With the record 1946 grain crops now assured in the United States some upturn in hog production is expected. Inspected slaughter in 1947 is expected to be about one-fourth greater than the relatively low average for 1934-38, but will be 25 million head below the record slaughtering in 1944.

Canada's downward trend in hog production is beginning to level off and only a slight decrease is reported in the number of sows expected to farrow in 1947. It is anticipated, therefore, that 1947 inspected slaughter may be nearly as high as the 1946 estimate of 4,225,000 head. High wheat prices, less labor involved in wheat production, and wartime income taxes are factors that have influenced the shift away from pork production. Hog feeding is regarded by the farmers as extra work coming before and after regular working hours, and because of the income tax there is little incentive to perform this extra labor. Estimated slaughter of 4.2 million head for 1946 is approximately 25 percent lower than 1945 figure.

Commercial hog slaughtering in Cuba are expected to show an upward trend in 1947. Marketings during this year are believed to have increased because of higher prices. Hog breeders encouraged by strong demand, higher prices, and better Cuban-grown feed supplies are expected to increase this fall's and next spring's farrowings.

Shortage of imported feed, limited domestic feed grains, and reduction in feed rations in the United Kingdom are expected to decrease the number of hogs sold for slaughter in 1947 to a point below 1946 sales. In July of this year, the Government decided to pay a grant of 4 pounds (about \$16.12) per sow as an adjustment payment to assist pig keepers who have sows farrowing live pigs between August 1 and October 31 of this year. Further liquidation of hogs, however, is anticipated during this fall because of reduced feed rations. An expansion of the industry, previously contemplated, has been postponed by the present feed situation.

Commercial hog slaughter in Eire for 1947 is expected to continue the slight upward trend which began in 1944. Present pork production is at least 50 percent short of effective demand. Any sizeable increase in production cannot be accomplished until further feedstuffs, particularly corn, are again available in sufficient quantities. Corn imports from Argentina, during the year, have brought some improvement in the feed situation.

A slightly improved feed situation and Norway's return toward normalcy points to an upward trend in hog marketings. Controlled hog slaughter for 1947, therefore, is estimated at 100,000 head, as compared with only 5,000 head in 1943 and 333,000 head in the prewar period of 1934-38.

HOGS: Slaughter (commercial or inspected) in specified countries, calendar year, average 1934-38, annual 1939-47

| Country | Average 1934-38 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | Preliminary 1946 | Indicated 1947 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands | Thousands |
| United States | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inspected | 34,763 | 41,368 | 50,398 | 46,520 | 53,897 | 63,431 | 69,017 | 40,960 | 42,900 | 44,000 |
| Total | 57,229 | 66,561 | 77,610 | 71,397 | 78,477 | 95,273 | 96,859 | 68,511 | 71,000 | 69,000 |
| Canada ^{a/} | 3,239 | 3,624 | 5,457 | 6,280 | 6,197 | 7,162 | 8,766 | 5,684 | 4,225 | 4,225 |
| Mexico ^{a/} | 855 | 887 | 924 | 1,022 | 1,080 | 1,038 | 923 | 989 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Cuba ^{b/} | 148 | 218 | 229 | 210 | 213 | 181 | 131 | 123 | 140 | 150 |
| United Kingdom ^{b/ c/} | 5,633 | 5,236 | 4,654 | 2,985 | 1,534 | 1,368 | 1,186 | 1,648 | 1,600 | 1,300-1,600 |
| Eire (Ireland) ^{b/} | 1,119 | - | - | 850 | 398 | 298 | 302 | 340 | 375 | 400 |
| Norway ^{a/} | 333 | 320 | 211 | 48 | 19 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 30 | 100 |
| Sweden ^{b/} | 1,396 | 1,609 | 1,488 | 1,049 | 597 | 719 | 1,064 | 961 | 960 | 1,000 |
| Denmark ^{b/} | 4,355 | 4,073 | 3,405 | 2,203 | 1,307 | 1,576 | 2,307 | 1,740 | 2,000 | 2,100 |
| Netherlands ^{b/} | 2,133 | 1,911 | 1,151 | 452 | 108 | 42 | - | 127 | 300 | 500 |
| Belgium ^{a/} | 1,949 | 1,666 | 1,226 | 306 | 314 | 353 | 361 | 363 | 425 | 500 |
| Portugal ^{a/} | 225 | 271 | 277 | 283 | 210 | 231 | 305 | 271 | 225 | 275 |
| Switzerland ^{a/} | 793 | 733 | 681 | 435 | 300 | 226 | 202 | 263 | 290 | 370 |
| Germany ^{a/} | 19,830 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Austria ^{b/} | 823 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Czechoslovakia ^{b/} | 2,920 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hungary ^{b/} | 1,434 | 1,857 ^{b/} | 1,666 ^{b/} | 1,347 ^{b/} | 1,285 ^{b/} | 955 | - | - | - | - |
| Yugoslavia ^{b/} | 661 | 790 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bulgaria ^{b/} | 134 | 87 | 71 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rumania ^{b/} | 792 | 854 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Finland ^{a/} | 216 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Japan ^{b/} | 1,150 | 1,312 | 1,300 | 596 | 431 | 265 | 72 | 40 | 60 | - |
| Philippine Islands ^{b/} | 795 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Union of South Africa ^{b/} | 251 | 287 | - | - | - | - | - | 594 | 525 | 470 |
| Colombia ^{b/} | 594 | 602 | 562 | 610 | 674 | 760 | - | - | - | - |
| Brazil ^{b/} | 2,960 | 3,751 | 3,721 | 4,253 | 4,107 | 4,525 | 4,917 | 4,400 | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| Argentina ^{b/} | 1,240 | 910 | 946 | 1,446 | 2,152 | 3,105 | 3,940 | 3,408 | 2,500 | 2,300 |
| Australia ^{b/} | 1,912 ^{e/} | 1,953 ^{e/} | 2,350 ^{e/} | 2,594 ^{e/} | 2,197 | 1,810 | 1,985 | 1,808 | 1,500 | 1,575 |
| New Zealand ^{b/} | 1,009 ^{e/} | 800 ^{e/} | 959 ^{e/} | 981 ^{e/} | 820 ^{e/} | 685 | 690 | 666 | 650 | 765 |

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Compiled from official sources, except 1946 and 1947, which are estimates.

^{a/} Inspected slaughter. ^{b/} Commercial slaughter. ^{c/} Great Britain only. ^{d/} Four-year average only. ^{e/} Year beginning June 1 for Eire, July 1 for Australia, and April 1 for New Zealand. ^{f/} Total official slaughter. ^{g/} Two-year average only. ^{h/} Not strictly comparable with prewar figures. ^{i/} Three-year average only.

It is anticipated that the 1947 slaughter estimate will reflect an increase in the proportion of hogs passing through controlled slaughter channels. During the occupation of Norway, apparently a large number of hogs into home slaughter channels, and controlled hog slaughter dropped rather drastically.

Sweden's commercial hog slaughter for 1947 may drop below the 1946 level on account of smaller number of sows being bred because of uncertainty of concentrates and other livestock feed. All concentrates and livestock feed continued to be rationed, and recently subsidy payments on hogs were increased.

Hog slaughter for export in Denmark for 1947 can be expected to maintain the level reached in 1946, and some upturn (in trend) is possible if domestic and import feed situation improves. Although present prices, increasing wages and smaller number of bred sows can bring about a drop in production, it is believed the importance of the industry in Denmark, the recent bacon agreement with the United Kingdom and prospects of improved feed grain situation are sufficient to encourage production at present levels.

The Netherlands's hog slaughter for 1947 is expected to increase in spite of limited feed supplies which caused the Netherlands Government to order a reduction in the number of breeding sows during July of this year. The reduction was accomplished by curtailing permits issued for keeping breeding sows, and by payment of premiums designed to encourage prompt delivery and reduction of lightweight pigs and young sows. The upward trend in hog production will be reflected largely in increased commercial slaughter.

The increase in Belgium's hog numbers and sows bred, during 1946, is expected to reflect greater marketings and increased slaughter in 1947. The upturn in hog slaughter in 1946 reflects an upward trend in total hog numbers and, to some extent, a shift from black-market slaughter to official slaughter. Some improvement in feed situation has resulted in slaughter weights being increased. Inspected hog slaughter in Switzerland for 1947 is expected to continue the upward trend in 1945. The estimated slaughter for 1947 is approximately one-half of the 1934-38 average. Sufficient breeding stock is on hand to enable fairly rapid recovery, if and when feed situation improves.

In 1947 commercial hog slaughter in the Union of South Africa is expected to show a decrease of 10 percent from the 1946 level. Although 1947 estimate is lower than 1946, it exceeds the 1934-38 prewar average by over 89 percent. This increase is largely due to the shift from farm slaughter to commercial slaughter beginning as early as 1943.

Commercial hog slaughter in Brazil, according to estimate, was expected to decline to 4.4 million head for 1945, and the estimate for 1946 indicates a slight upward trend to 4.5 million head. Estimated inspected

slaughter for 1946 exceeds the 1934-38 prewar average slaughter by over 52 percent. Commercial slaughter for 1947 may be expected to remain at about the 1946 level.

Argentina's commercial hog slaughterings in 1946 will be considerably below 1945 and only about 60 percent of the record slaughter in 1944. Heavy liquidation of hogs which began in 1945 continued into 1946 because the hog-corn price relationship became still less favorable to hog production. Current prospects indicate that commercial slaughter in the early months of 1947 will continue below corresponding months in 1946. Uncertainty as to future hog-corn price relationships still prevailed on October 1 and it is unlikely that farrowings for slaughter in the last half of 1947 will be sufficiently great to maintain slaughter at 1946 levels.

Commercial hog slaughter in Australia during 1947 is expected to be about 5 percent above 1946, which is estimated at 1,500,000 head. The 1946 slaughter is about 21 percent below the 1934-38 prewar average. Although feed grains remained scarce and prices advanced, the price of hogs remains fixed. If the feed and price situation continues unchanged, hog raisers may tend to shift somewhat to sheep production which is less dependent on feed grains.

Scarcity of feed grains because of the drought in 1944 and the world food situation drastically affected Australian pork production. This production was further curtailed because the milk supply previously used for pig feeding was affected by the drought and by diversion of milk from butter production to whole-milk uses. As a result, extensive liquidation of young pigs has occurred and slaughter weights for the first 4 months of this year were 23 percent below last year for the same period. Breeding stock is being retained and other types of hogs are slaughtered. Notwithstanding recent difficulty, hog production can be expected to increase in the next few years.

For 1947 New Zealand's prospective commercial hog slaughterings will show a slightly increasing trend into the 1947-48 September season with a shift from the heavier wartime baconer to more of the lighter porker type. Although unfavorable drought conditions existed the latter part of 1945 and earlier part of 1946, present reports indicate that excellent winter conditions are encouraging for next season's livestock and crop prospects.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. For this report the Committee was composed of C. M. Purves, Acting Chairman, Floyd B. Davis, Elmer A. Reese, Hazel B. Kefauver, D. M. Crawford, R. J. Monovill, M. E. Ogden, and F. S. Straus.

NOTE: A more extensive statement on this subject is available upon request to the Division of Foreign Information and Statistics, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

WORLD COFFEE PRODUCTION BELOW AVERAGE

World coffee production for the crop year 1946-47 is forecast at 35.5 million bags of 132,276 pounds each. This is slightly above the 1945-46 production of 32.7 million bags, but substantially below the prewar (1935-39) average of 43.1 million bags. An exportable production ^{1/} of 27 million bags is forecast for 1946-47, compared with 24.4 million in 1945-46, and 35.9 million during 1935-39.

America. The 1946-47 Brazilian crop is forecast at 19.9 million bags, with an exportable production of 14.6 million bags. This output is larger than any during the preceding 4 years, but still far below the prewar average. Brazil's average exportable production for the crop years 1935-39 was 22.6 million bags, compared with 13.3 million during 1940-45, and 12.2 million in 1945-46.

Most of the decrease in production during the war years occurred in Brazil. In prewar years, Brazil produced over 60 percent of the world's coffee, so that the reduction in Brazil's output has had a marked effect on world production. Adverse weather conditions and a decrease in the number of trees were responsible for the series of short crops beginning with 1942-43 and continuing through 1945-46. Tree numbers, according to best estimates dropped from 2,978 million in 1933 to 2,234 million in 1942, a decrease of 744 million or about 25 percent. The downward trend in tree population probably will be checked as the result of new plantings likely to be made under the stimulus of higher coffee prices.

Colombia's 1946-47 production is expected to exceed slightly the 5.5 - million bag crop of 1945-46. The forecast of 5.6 million bags is in line with the small, but steady increase, Colombian production has shown in the last decade.

Total coffee production in the other American producing countries shows a small decrease in comparison with prewar years, but only in Peru and Venezuela does the long-term trend appear to be downward. Fluctuations in the other American producing countries are believed to be the result of unfavorable weather conditions and labor shortages, rather than smaller tree population, as is reported to be the case in Venezuela and Peru.

Consumption of coffee throughout the American producing countries increased during the war years, thus further decreasing exportable production. Exportable production in 1935-39 was 16.7 percent less than total production. In 1945-46, it was 25.4 percent less, and on the basis of 1946-47 forecast it will be 23.7 percent less than total production.

Africa. Available data show that coffee production in Africa is increasing. Before the war, the Belgians and French had increased plantings in their colonies on the African mainland. These trees are now reaching maximum productive capacity. The 1946-47 production in Madagascar is expected to approximate the prewar of 537,000 bags, despite the

^{1/} Exportable production is the quantity obtained by deducting an allowance for domestic consumption from total production.

COFFEE: Estimated total production and exportable production in specified countries, average 1935-39 and 1940-45, annual 1945-46, and forecast 1946-47

| Continent and Country | Average 1935-36 to 1939-40 | | Average 1940-41 to 1944-45 | | 1945-46 a/ | | Forecast 1946-47 a/ | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | Total | Exportable | Total | Exportable | Total | Exportable | Total | Exportable |
| | 1,000 bags b/ | 1,000 bags | 1,000 bags | 1,000 bags | 1,000 bags | 1,000 bags | 1,000 bags | 1,000 bags |
| America | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 26,938 | 22,638 | 18,135 | 13,260 | 17,571 | 12,200 | 19,934 | 14,563 |
| Colombia | 4,452 | 4,202 | 5,309 | 4,936 | 5,478 | 5,051 | (5,600) | (5,200) |
| Costa Rica | 390 | 330 | 418 | 358 | 265 | 205 | 307 | 247 |
| Cuba | 425 | 58 | 507 | 87 | 382 | 0 | 537 | 0 |
| Dominican Republic | 347 | 222 | 332 | 197 | 255 | 105 | (300) | (150) |
| Ecuador | c/268 | 223 | 235 | 173 | 268 | 223 | (250) | (200) |
| El Salvador | 1,091 | 1,011 | 1,025 | 928 | 863 | 748 | (1,000) | (885) |
| Guatemala | 1,002 | 922 | 1,046 | 902 | 1,012 | 812 | (350) | (620) |
| Haiti | 538 | 438 | 550 | 371 | 660 | 467 | 625 | 430 |
| Honduras | 57 | 27 | 71 | 39 | 65 | 30 | (70) | (40) |
| Mexico | 959 | 609 | 936 | 516 | (1,100) | (700) | (1,100) | (700) |
| Nicaragua | 280 | 253 | 225 | 186 | 200 | 157 | (200) | (157) |
| Peru | 80 | 47 | 81 | 47 | (70) | (35) | (75) | (40) |
| Venezuela | 940 | 740 | 789 | 531 | 750 | 500 | (800) | (550) |
| Others d/ | 306 | 180 | (274) | (135) | (189) | (80) | (220) | (100) |
| Total | 38,073 | 31,900 | 29,933 | 22,666 | 29,128 | 21,313 | 31,868 | 23,882 |
| Africa | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 273 | 273 | (375) | (375) | 425 | 425 | (400) | (400) |
| Belgian Congo | 320 | 300 | 442 | 422 | 425 | 400 | (450) | (425) |
| British E. Africa | 850 | 775 | (778) | (700) | 822 | 740 | (850) | (775) |
| Ethiopia | 263 | 263 | e/210 | e/210 | 257 | 257 | (300) | (300) |
| French W. Africa f/ | 207 | 207 | (400) | (400) | 585 | 585 | (500) | (500) |
| Madagascar | 537 | 437 | (468) | (360) | 425 | 317 | 500 | 392 |
| Others g/ | 60 | 60 | (60) | (60) | (80) | (80) | (90) | (90) |
| Total | 2,510 | 2,315 | 2,733 | 2,527 | 3,019 | 2,804 | 3,090 | 2,882 |
| Asia | | | | | | | | |
| Arabia | 130 | 76 | 133 | 80 | 133 | 83 | (125) | (75) |
| India h/ | 278 | 155 | 270 | 60 | 305 | 150 | 323 | 175 |
| Netherlands Indies | 1,961 | 1,356 | i/ | i/ | i/ | i/ | i/ | i/ |
| Others j/ | 75 | 60 | i/ | i/ | i/ | i/ | i/ | i/ |
| Total | 2,444 | 1,647 | 403 | 140 | 438 | 233 | 448 | 250 |
| Oceania k/ | 101 | 53 | 86 | 40 | 75 | 30 | 80 | 30 |
| World total | 43,128 | 35,915 | 33,155 | 25,373 | 32,660 | 24,380 | 35,486 | 27,044 |

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Compiled or estimated from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, official reports, and reports of United States foreign service officers. Figures in parentheses are office estimates.

NOTE: Production given according to the crop years of the various countries.

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Bags of 60 kilograms or 132.276 pounds.

c/ Average for years 1936-37 to 1939-40.

d/ Includes Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Surinam, Puerto Rico, and Panama Republic.

e/ Average of exports for years 1943-44 and 1944-45. Data for other years not available.

f/ Includes Ivory Coast and Cameroon.

g/ Includes French Equatorial Africa, San Thome, Principe, and British West Africa.

h/ Foreign troops stationed in India were responsible for the reduction of exportable production during the years 1940-41 to 1944-45.

i/ Not available.

j/ Includes Indo-China, Ceylon, Philippines and Timor.

k/ Includes Hawaii, New Caledonia, and New Hebrides.

fact that the acreage now devoted to coffee is less than at the beginning of the war. During the blockade period of 1941-43, coffee could not be exported. As a result, some planters became discouraged and switched to other crops. The 1946-47 crop in British East Africa, forecast at 850,000 bags, is about equal to the prewar average. During the war years, the outturn decreased because of drought and disease, but it is now expected to continue upward. Little is known about the coffee industry in Ethiopia. Export data indicate that wartime production was maintained at near the prewar average, and on this basis the 1946-47 crop is forecast at 300,000 bags.

Only exportable production is reported for most of the African countries, and no estimates of consumption are available, although in several cases, it is known to be negligible. Under these conditions, exportable production was considered as total production.

Asia. It is not known when the Netherlands Indies, which before the war was the world's third most important coffee producing country, will reenter the coffee market. Even after the political status of the Islands is determined, it may take 5 to 10 years to restore coffee production to a level anywhere near the prewar figure, as some replanting will be necessary.

Coffee production in India has increased from an average of 278,000 bags annually in 1935-39 to 305,000 bags in 1945-46. The forecast of 323,000 bags in 1946-47 is further indicative of the upward trend in India's production. During the war exportable production showed a sharp decrease on account of the Indian coffee consumed by foreign troops stationed in the country.

Oceania, never very important in the world coffee picture, shows a decrease in production. This is due mainly to the smaller crops in recent years in the Hawaiian Islands.

This is one of the series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. For this report the committee was composed of C. M. Purves, Acting Chairman, Hugh W. Taylor, Helen B. Whitmore, J. A. Hopkins, and L. W. Witt.

WORLD WHEAT CROP LARGER THAN IN 1945; BELOW AVERAGE

A world wheat production approaching 5.9 billion bushels is forecast for 1946, on the basis of information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. An outturn of that amount would be the largest world crop since 1940 though slightly below the prewar average (1935-39). Compared with the small 1945 production, present prospects point to substantial increases in all areas. Increases are due to larger acreages as well as more favorable weather conditions in most countries.

The most outstanding gain over last year's crop is noted in the European total now placed at 1,360 million bushels, or 330 million bushels larger than in 1945. At that figure production would be about a third larger than last year's small crop, but still 16 percent less than the average in 1935-39. The European acreage, though still somewhat below average, is about 12 percent larger than the estimated acreage in 1945.

The improvement appears most marked in the Mediterranean countries, especially in France, Italy and Spain, and in the Balkans. Drought last year affected the crop in those areas in addition to the reduction in yields from shortages of fertilizer, draft power, and other factors, in most European countries. The current crop in Spain, Italy and France, all important producers, is substantially above the poor returns reported last year. The British Isles are exceptions to the general improvement in Europe. Unfavorable weather, especially continued excessive rains during and since harvest, in the United Kingdom damaged crops in that area. Wheat acreage was also smaller in these countries, marking the beginning of a return to normal production practices after the grain acreage expansion of the war years.

Despite the larger European wheat crop, however, import requirements continue sizable. The harvest in most countries is still considerably below prewar, and consumption of bread and cereal products continue to be sharply restricted. Stocks have also been depleted below normal minimum working levels, and there appears to be a universal demand to avoid a repetition of the short supply position experienced in the first half of 1946.

After Europe, the largest indicated gain over last year's harvest was in North America. The bulk of the increase there was in the Canadian crop, which at 440 million bushels was about 44 percent larger than in 1945. An increase of about 2.5 million acres is reported. In addition, the yields this year averaged 17 bushels per acre, compared with the long-time average yield of 16 bushels. Yields last year were well below average, being reported at 13.1 bushels. The new record crop of 1,167 million bushels in the United States was about 44 million bushels above the 1945 outturn, the previous all-time record year. Export supplies from North America, however, are considerably below those of a year ago, on account of the sharp reduction in carry-over stocks. Of the 760 million bushels exported in 1945-46 from Canada and the United States, approximately half was from carry-over stocks. In contrast, some rebuilding of the small stocks in these countries may be expected this season. Impaired quality due to frost damage in Canada has also been a factor affecting the export outlook for 1946-47.

The crop in Africa, estimated at about 135 million bushels, approaches the prewar average, and is about 55 percent above the small 1945 production. The wheat crop in French North Africa was a virtual failure last year, as a result of the severe drought in the Mediterranean area. Outturn this year were greatly improved, and the crop is slightly above average in French Morocco, on a considerably below-average acreage.

(Text continued on page 223; table follows)

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|
| Asia: | | | | | | | | | | |
| China | 48,120 | - | - | 14.9 | 715,536 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Manchuria | 2,903 | - | - | 12.1 | 35,200 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Japan | 1,738 | - | - | 28.8 | 50,133 | (51,000) | (35,000) | - | - | - |
| Chosen | 832 | - | - | 12.3 | 10,240 | - | - | - | - | - |
| India | 34,492 | 33,961 | 35,709 | 10.7 | 370,660 | 363,664 | 390,432 | (345,000) | - | - |
| Palestine | 533 | 340 | 339 | 6.1 | 3,244 | 2,076 | 2,131 | (2,400) | - | - |
| Syria & Lebanon | 1,363 | 1,558 | 2,002 | 14.3 | 19,485 | 18,063 | 16,295 | (18,000) | - | - |
| Turkey | 8,952 | 9,243 | 7,102 | 15.2 | 135,690 | 115,683 | 73,760 | (180,000) | - | - |
| Iran | 4,191 | 3,212 | - | 17.2 | 72,128 | 76,426 | 77,161 | 84,510 | - | - |
| Iraq | 1,724 | 2,162 | 2,100 | 10.7 | 18,114 | 12,860 | 16,534 | (14,700) | - | - |
| Estimated total c/ | 105,900 | 110,000 | 112,000 | - | 1,442,000 | 1,560,000 | 1,430,000 | 1,500,000 | - | - |
| South America: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 15,834 | 10,776 | 10,108 | 14.0 | 221,769 | 150,108 | 143,556 | (200,000) | - | - |
| Chile | 1,963 | 1,989 | 1,803 | 16.1 | 31,562 | 33,405 | 34,176 | (30,000) | - | - |
| Uruguay | 1,210 | 867 | 881 | 11.0 | 13,255 | 6,645 | 7,958 | (9,000) | - | - |
| Brazil | 443 | - | - | 10.5 | 4,657 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Peru | 285 | 251 | - | 11.5 | 3,274 | 3,069 | - | - | - | - |
| Estimated total c/ | 20,500 | 15,100 | 14,400 | - | 281,000 | 203,000 | 201,000 | 250,000 | - | - |
| Oceania: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 13,128 | 8,435 | 11,542 | 12.9 | 169,744 | 52,069 | 144,000 | (160,000) | - | - |
| New Zealand | 221 | 184 | 184 | 32.3 | 7,129 | 6,992 | (5,500) | (6,500) | - | - |
| Total | 13,349 | 8,617 | 11,726 | - | 176,873 | 59,061 | 149,500 | 166,500 | - | - |
| Estimated world total c/ | 414,600 | 377,400 | 385,100 | - | 5,914,000 | 5,650,000 | 5,150,000 | 5,875,000 | - | - |

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture where available; otherwise Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations estimates (shown in parentheses) based on foreign service reports and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to prewar boundaries, except as noted.

a/ Years shown refer to year of harvest. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere, which immediately follow. Thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1945 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began late in 1945 and ended early in 1946. b/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. c/ Estimated totals include allowances for missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. d/ Average of less than 5 years. e/ Estimates adjusted to prewar boundaries. f/ Official estimates adjusted to include Alsace Lorraine. g/ Estimates for 1944 to date take account of boundary changes and are, therefore, not comparable with earlier years shown. h/ Estimates for 1944 to date include Southern Dobruja and are, therefore, not strictly comparable with earlier years shown.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENT

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS

U. S. RICE EXPORTS
AT RECORD LEVEL

Total United States rice exports to foreign countries and shipments to domestic possessions during the 1945-46 (August-July) marketing season amounted to 996 million pounds, compared with the previous largest quantity of 788 million pounds in 1944-45. This volume shipped in 1945-46 is more than 300 million pounds larger than average (1937-38 to 1941-42) prewar. In 1945-46, shipments abroad and to insular possessions amounted to almost 50 percent of United States rice production, compared with about 45 percent before the war.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries,
1945-46 with comparisons a/

| Country of destination | August-July | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Average | | | | | |
| | 1932-33: | 1937-38: | 1942-43: | 1943-44: | 1944-45: | 1945-46 |
| | to | to | | | <u>b/</u> | <u>b/</u> |
| | 1936-37: | 1941-42: | | | | |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| United Kingdom | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u> | <u>pounds</u> |
| United Kingdom | 9,928 | 5,746 | 111,911 | 60,452 | 17,870 | 2 |
| Soviet Union | 0 | 111 | 44,896 | 51,387 | 34,842 | 4,596 |
| Sweden | 2,382 | 7,348 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Switzerland | 25 | 4,112 | 22 | 0 | 7,123 | 2 |
| Greece | 5,639 | 6,401 | 0 | 4,860 | 6,909 | 610 |
| France | 13,167 | 1,828 | 0 | 0 | 6,929 | 2,558 |
| Netherlands | 5,114 | 4,556 | 0 | 0 | 21,314 | 2 |
| Belgium | 7,136 | 6,602 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 861 |
| Germany | 12,661 | 326 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Europe | 5,094 | 5,786 | 46 | 0 | 594 | 3,960 |
| Total Europe | 61,146 | 42,816 | 156,879 | 116,708 | 95,582 | 12,592 |
| Cuba | 22,335 | 274,961 | 246,860 | 298,429 | 332,951 | 335,485 |
| Canada | 8,978 | 19,449 | 49,328 | 37,304 | 35,860 | 29,568 |
| Chile | 3,586 | 4,477 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| British West Indies: | <u>c/</u> | <u>d/</u> | 576 | 11,038 | 3,008 | 9,639 |
| Netherlands Indies: | <u>c/</u> | <u>c/</u> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60,140 |
| Philippine Islands: | <u>d/</u> | <u>d/</u> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 185,405 |
| China | <u>c/</u> | <u>c/</u> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 63,586 |
| Others | 10,043 | 16,474 | 20,012 | 20,678 | 23,211 | 21,020 |
| Total | 106,088 | 358,177 | 473,655 | 484,157 | 490,612 | 717,435 |

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

a/ Includes milled rice and rough rice in terms of milled at 65 percent.

b/ Preliminary. c/ If any, included in "Others". d/ Less than 500 pounds.

Almost one-half of the rice exports during 1945-46 went to Cuba. Exports of 335 million pounds to that country were the largest since the war started, exceeded only during the 2 years just before the war. Record exports to Cuba were 350 million pounds in 1941-42. About 230 million pounds of the 1945-46 exports went to areas of Asia which were faced with critical rice shortages as a result of enemy occupation. Exports to Europe dropped from a high wartime level to a relatively small amount.

The gain in the quantity of rice shipped from the United States since prewar is due entirely to increased foreign exports, for shipments to insular possessions decreased 45 million pounds below prewar. Shipments to Puerto Rico up to 1945-46 increased slightly, except when transportation was curtailed in 1942-43. Records show decreased shipments went to Hawaii since the war started. Some rice, however, may have been released by the Army for Hawaiian consumption which was not reported in trade statistics.

• RICE: United States shipments to possessions,
1945-46 with comparisons a/.

| Possession | August-July | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Average | | | | | |
| | 1932-33 to 1937-38 | to 1941-42 | 1942-43 | 1943-44 | 1944-45 | 1945-46 |
| | 1936-37 | 1941-42 | | | b/ | b/ |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | pounds | pounds | pounds | pounds | pounds | pounds |
| Puerto Rico | 220,192 | 237,776 | 215,612 | 277,356 | 242,972 | 210,164 |
| Hawaii | 81,336 | 84,538 | 43,354 | 54,372 | 54,142 | 67,222 |
| Other c/ | 1,319 | 1,483 | 526 | - | - | 1,216 |
| Total | 302,847 | 323,797 | 259,492 | 331,728 | 297,114 | 278,602 |

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census to 1940-41; thereafter also records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

a/ Includes milled rice and rough rice in terms of milled at 65 percent.

b/ Preliminary. c/ Alaska and Virgin Islands to January 1941; thereafter Alaska not separately classified and shipments to Virgin Islands included with Puerto Rico to 1944-45.

FATS AND OILS

ARGENTINE TALLOW EXPORTS STILL LOW

Argentine exports of tallow and cattle fats for January-July 1946 amounted to 58.6 million pounds, compared with approximately 93 million pounds for the same period last year. Mexico the United Kingdom, Switzerland, France, and the Soviet Union were the principal recipients during the first half of this year. June shipments to the Soviet Union of over 5 million pounds were the first since 1942. Owing to the Argentine Government's recent cancellation of export permits for tallow, only 44,000 pounds were reported shipped during July, all of which went to Haiti.

Normally Argentina is the first ranking exporter of tallow in the world. In 1945 Argentina supplied approximately 45 percent of the world estimated exports of 280 million pounds.

ARGENTINA: Exports of tallow and cattle fats and oils,
average 1935-1939, annual 1943-1945, January-July, 1945 and 1946

| Country of destination | :Average: | | | : January-July | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|--------|
| | : 1935- : 1943 b/ : 1944 b/ : | 1939 : | 1945 b/ : | 1945 b/ : | 1946 b/ : | |
| | : 1,000 : | 1,000 : | 1,000 : | 1,000 : | 1,000 : | 1,000 |
| | : pounds : | pounds : | pounds : | pounds : | pounds : | pounds |
| Belgium | 6,224: | - : | - : | 2,857: | 2,857: | 1,391 |
| Bolivia | 150: | 1,195: | 53: | 362: | 117: | 260 |
| Brazil | 42: | 7,344: | 42,220: | 4,310: | 4,310: | - |
| Central America | 44: | 688: | 1,834: | 638: | 1,263: | 2,260 |
| Chile | 2,549: | 17,006: | 5,968: | 7,096: | 4,538: | 986 |
| Colombia | 567: | 3,503: | 5,955: | 6,492: | 4,590: | 1,003 |
| Cuba | 754: | 21,627: | 4,193: | 7,462: | 7,440: | 2,405 |
| Ecuador | 218: | 3,417: | 29: | 1,526: | 974: | 900 |
| Eire | 2: | - : | - : | 265: | 265: | 132 |
| France | 1,874: | - : | - : | 276: | - : | 5,143 |
| Germany | 26,293: | - : | - : | - : | - : | - |
| Italy | 4,184: | - : | - : | - : | - : | 1,107 |
| Mexico | 22: | 9,420: | 5,509: | 21,680: | 8,360: | 12,315 |
| Netherlands | 15,516: | - : | - : | 654: | - : | 2,240 |
| Peru | 214: | 7,597: | 4,749: | 1,788: | 990: | 1,082 |
| Portugal | 110: | 4,830: | 1,759: | 1,382: | 1,268: | 198 |
| South Africa | 64: | 1,332: | 1,468: | 236: | 40: | 13 |
| Spain | 2,593: | 2,088: | 2,187: | 3,682: | 2,593: | 878 |
| Sweden | 3,340: | 6,955: | 4,017: | 1,270: | 423: | 1,429 |
| Switzerland | 1,825: | 5,787: | 5,108: | 796: | 796: | 7,791 |
| United States a/ | 19,332: | 11,182: | 29,222: | 9,378: | 9,045: | 141 |
| United Kingdom | 35,825: | 54,694: | 90,953: | 39,964: | 38,300: | 10,049 |
| Venezuela | - : | 2,943: | 3,102: | 4,318: | 2,317: | 198 |
| Soviet Union | - : | - : | - : | - : | - : | 5,040 |
| Others | 7,284: | 4,202: | 5,747: | 9,316: | 2,580: | 1,591 |
| Total | 129,031: | 165,810: | 214,073: | 125,748: | 93,116: | 58,552 |

Source: 1935-39 Anuario Direccion General Estadistica, Argentine Republic. Data for 1943-1946 submitted by the American Embassy, Buenos Aires.

a/ Includes Canada

b/ Gross weight

NETHERLANDS OILSEED
PRICES INCREASED

Oilseed prices in the Netherlands for 1946 (in terms of gulden) average about 10 percent higher than in 1945 and 173 percent over those in 1939. Rapeseed and poppy seed are the same as a year ago, but flaxseed and yellow-mustard seed have increased 20 and 25 percent, respectively.

THE NETHERLANDS: Prices of specified oilseeds,
1946 with comparisons

| Oilseed | 1939 | | 1945 | | 1946 | |
|----------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Gulden | Cents | Gulden | Cents | Gulden | Cents |
| | per | per | per | per | per | per |
| | quintal | pound | quintal | pound | quintal | pound |
| Rapeseed | 15.00 | 3.63 | 45.00 | 7.74 | 45.00 | 7.71 |
| Poppy seed | 30.00 | 7.26 | 85.00 | 14.63 | 85.00 | 14.57 |
| Flaxseed | 12.00 | 2.90 | 25.00 | 4.30 | 30.00 | 5.14 |
| Mustard seed (yellow) | 18.00 | 4.35 | 40.00 | 6.88 | 50.00 | 8.57 |

Compiled from official sources.

Exchange rates in terms of United States cents: 1939 - 53.335; 1945 - 37.933;
1946 - 37,789.

AUSTRIAN OILSEED CROP
SUBJECT TO DELIVERY

The entire Austrian oilseed crops for 1946, with the exception of specified exemptions, are subject to delivery to authorized purchasers, according to a general order issued by the Austrian Economic Union for Milk and Fats. Exempt from delivery are those quantities of all oilseeds required for seeding purposes. In the case of poppy, a per capita quota of 5 kilograms (11 pounds) for each member of the producer's household exemption from the order. Producers in some regions have the right to retain those quantities of oilseeds (except rapeseed) required to produce the quantity of oil to which they are entitled as oil self-suppliers.

Premiums of edible oil are granted to producers in proportion to deliveries. In addition, the latter are entitled to request the authorized purchaser to return residual byproducts in the form of oil cake or meal to the extent of 50 percent of the delivered weight of oilseeds.

FRANCE SETS OILSEED
PRICES FOR PRODUCERS

France has established net prices to producers for 1946 domestic oilseed crops at 2,700 francs per quintal (10.30 cents per pound) for rapeseed, sunflower seed, and flaxseed and 3,000 francs (11.44 cents) for black mustard, soybeans, and poppy seed. The 1947 prices have also been set for rapeseed, sunflower seed, and flaxseed at 2.7 times and for other oilseeds at three times the wheat price. No information concerning the latter has as yet been received.

TRINIDAD'S COPRA
OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

The 1946 Trinidad copra output may exceed the record 1945 production of 35 million pounds, according to recent estimates. Trinidad ranks first as a copra exporter and second as the most important copra-producing area

of the Western Hemisphere, surpassed only by Mexico. Approximately 40,000 acres or less than 4 percent of the total area of the island is devoted to coconut production. By comparison, however, with the Philippines, Netherlands Indies, and other major producers of southeastern Asia and Oceania, Trinidad production and exports of copra are relatively insignificant.

Under the terms of an agreement concluded at the Barbados Edible Oil Conference in 1945, exports of copra and copra products from Trinidad are confined to the British West Indies until requirements of these islands are met. Before this Conference, Colombia was Trinidad's largest purchaser of copra, and the United Kingdom and Eire ranked second in importance.

TRINIDAD: Copra production and exports,
average 1936-40, annual 1941-45

| Year | Production | Exports |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | <u>1,000 pounds</u> | <u>1,000 pounds</u> |
| Average - | | |
| 1936-40 | 25,444 | 12,837 |
| 1941 | 23,499 | 1,863 |
| 1942 | 20,505 | 83 |
| 1943 | 21,671 | 218 |
| 1944 | 29,314 | 2,240 |
| 1945 | 35,000 a/ | 3,530 |

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Preliminary.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERS

CANADA'S FIBER-FLAX
ACREAGE DOWN SHARPLY

The area devoted to fiber-flax production in Canada in 1946 is estimated at 15,761 acres, according to the American Embassy in Ottawa. This compares with 21,271 acres in 1945 and the 5-year (1940-44) average of 36,442 acres.

Early season wet weather conditions prevented the planting of the 25,000 acres recommended for this year. Producers have found during the past few years that flax planted after May 15 has yielded poorly. Consequently, planting was stopped at that time with only 15,761 acres in the ground. Dry weather affected the crop after May 15, with the result that an estimated 50 percent of the graded scutched flax will probably drop down into the graded scutched-tow classification on account of shorter-than-normal lengths of flax this year. Total production is expected to be less than a year ago, but estimates are not yet available from official sources.

An estimated 10,754 acres were planted in the Province of Quebec during 1946 and 4,751 acres in the Province of Ontario, with 426 acres scattered

through the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia. Harvesting operations were completed by about September 15. This also was the closing date of the processing period for the 1945 crop.

It is now estimated that the production of graded scutched flax from the 1945 crop amounted to 1,000 tons, graded scutched tow 1,450 tons, and green tow 650 tons. This compares with 927 tons, 1,957 tons, and 1,015 tons, respectively, for the 1944 crop.

The contract between Canada and the United Kingdom, whereby the British Ministry of Supply agreed to take the graded flax fiber and tow production of Canada during the emergency period expired on September 14. A new agreement now being negotiated is expected to become effective as of September 15, and to continue in force for a year.

Comparative prices for the various grades of flax and tow under the old and the new agreements are shown below. Graded scutched tow in the lower Grades E and F are expected to be sold to a number of American firms. The United Kingdom offer of 10 cents per pound for Grade D tow is intended to fix a floor level for Canadian producers and to permit them to sell where higher prices may be obtained if they see fit. It is expected that most of the Grade D tow will go to the United States.

Canadian-United Kingdom Old and New Agreement Prices

| | | : Prices effective to | : | Prices offered by U.K |
|--------------|---|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | | : September 14, 1946 a/ | : | : effective September 15, 1946 b/ |
| | | F l a x | | |
| Canada Grade | 1 | : 55 cents per pound | : | 40 cents per pound |
| | 2 | : 53 " " " | : | 38 " " " |
| | 3 | : 51 " " " | : | 35 " " " |
| | 4 | : 47 " " " | : | 31 " " " |
| | | T o w | | |
| Pluckings | A | : 24 cents per pound | : | 22 cents per pound |
| | B | : 22 " " " | : | 16 " " " |
| | C | : 18 " " " | : | 12 " " " |
| | D | : 16 " " " | : | 10 " " " |
| | E | : 13 | : | - " " " |
| | F | : 11 | : | - " " " |

a/ F.o.b., Canadian inland point of shipment. b/ F.o.b., ocean vessel Canadian Atlantic port.

Exports of fiber flax and flax tow to the United States amounting to 1,478 short tons during the 1945-46 October-July period were more than double exports for the full October-September year of 1944-45. At the same time exports to the United Kingdom of 1,119 short tons showed a decrease by more than 50 percent from the previous year. Practically all of the increase in exports to the United States was centered in Grades D, E, and F of graded scutched tow.

WEEKLY COTTON PRICES ON FOREIGN MARKETS

COTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths
and qualities in specific markets

| Market location, kind, and quality | Date 1946 | Unit of weight | Unit of currency | Price in: foreign currency | Equivalent U. S. cents per pound |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Alexandria | : | Kantar | : | : | : |
| Ashmouni, F.G.F. | :9-26 | : 99.05 lbs. | : Tallari | : 39.25 | : 32 77 |
| Giza 7, F.G.F. | :9-26 | : 99.05 lbs. | : Tallari | : Not quoted | |
| Karnak, F.G.F. | :9-26 | : 99.05 lbs. | : Tallari | : Not quoted | |
| Bombay | : | Candy | : | : | : |
| Jarila, fine | :9-26 | : 784 lbs. | : Rupee | : 420.00 | : 16.16 |
| Kampala, East African | :9-26 | : 784 lbs. | : Rupee | : 850.00 | : 32.70 |
| Buenos Aires | : | Metric ton | : | : | : |
| Type B | :9-28 | : 2204.6 lbs. | : Peso | : 2100.00 | : 28.36 |
| Lima | : | Sp. quintal | : | : | : |
| Tanguis, Type 5 | :9-28 | : 101.4 lbs. | : Sol | : 185.00 | : 28.07 |
| Recife | : | Arroba | : | : | : |
| Mata, Type 5 | :9-27 | : 33.07 lbs. | : Cruzeiro | : 130.00 | : 21.25 |
| Ser-tao, Type 5 | :9-27 | : 33.07 lbs. | : Cruzeiro | : 135.00 | : 22.07 |
| Sao Paulo | : | Arroba | : | : | : |
| Sao Paulo, Type 5 | :9-27 | : 33.07 lbs. | : Cruzeiro | : 162.50 | : 26.56 |
| Torreón | : | Sp. quintal | : | : | : |
| Middling, 15/16" | :9-27 | : 101.4 lbs. | : Peso | : 139.25 | : 28.25 |

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

TOBACCO

TURKEY TOBACCO CROP LARGER

Turkey's 1946 tobacco crop is estimated at 178 million pounds from 250,000 acres, according to a report from the American Embassy at Ankara. The 1946 crop is reported to be about 35 percent greater than the 132-million pound harvest of 1945, and nearly 31 percent larger than the 5-year (1940-44) average of 136 million pounds.

According to the Tobacco Monopoly, stocks of leaf held in Turkey as of August 1, totaled 167 million pounds. Of this amount, farmers held 7 million, merchants 73 million, and the Monopoly 87 million. The quantity available for export was probably considerable, although no exact figures were available.

Prices for Turkish leaf have increased substantially in recent years. Prices for leaf produced in the Aegean region averaged only 19 cents a pound in 1938, but increased to 87 cents in 1945; prices in the Black Sea region, which averaged 20 cents per pound in 1938, increased to 85 cents in 1945. Prices paid for Turkish leaf by American buyers ranged from 43 cents to 56 cents per pound in 1940, but from \$1.01 to \$1.76 in 1945.

A Government-support program, started in 1939, apparently has proved beneficial to farmers. Under the program, minimum prices are established by certain Government agencies, working in conjunction, just prior to the opening of the marketing season. The minimum prices are based largely on current production, costs of production, existing stocks, export potentialities and the outlook in competing countries. Tobacco quoted at below-minimum prices is purchased by the Government.

BELGIAN TOBACCO IMPORTS STILL BELOW PREWAR

Belgium's imports of unmanufactured tobacco, according to official sources, totaled 12 million pounds during the first half of 1946, compared with a prewar (1935-39) annual average of 39.9 million. In 1945, total imports amounted to only 7 million pounds. The United States supplied 6.8 million pounds, or 57 percent of the total imports during the January-June period of 1946. In prewar years, the United States share in the Belgian market amounted to about 33 percent. Other chief supplying countries during the first half of 1946 were: Brazil 2.5 million pounds, Turkey 859,000 pounds, Rhodesia 817,000 pounds, and the Dominican Republic 330,000 pounds.

Imports of tobacco products into Belgium during the first half of 1946 were considerably below prewar. Imports of cigars and cigarillos totaled 64,000 pounds, cigarettes 34,000 pounds, and smoking tobacco 12,000 pounds. Most of the imported products originated in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Belgium's tobacco crop in 1946 amounted to about 12,000 acres, or 50 percent greater than in 1945, and considerably above the prewar (1935-39) average of 6,400 acres. No data regarding 1946 production has been received.

CUBA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION UP

Cuba's 1945-46 tobacco production is estimated at about 71 million pounds, about 10-percent larger than the 1944-45 crop. Cuban tobacco production averaged 51.5 million pounds annually during the 5 years 1940-44. Most of this year's crop is reported to be of good quality, according to a report from the American Embassy at Havana.

SWEDEN'S TOBACCO OUTPUT CONTINUES AT LOW LEVEL

Tobacco production in Sweden for 1945 amounted to 1,270,000 pounds from 813 acres, or slightly more than the 1,257,000 pounds harvested from 786 acres in 1944. Production during the 5 years 1939-42, averaged 1,042,000 pounds annually. Prices paid to farmers for 1945-crop leaf averaged 26.9 cents per pound, compared with 25.5 cents in 1944. Domestic production of leaf tobacco in Sweden is sufficient to supply but a small percentage

of the country's total requirements. Most of the country's needs are supplied by imports from the United States, Balkan countries, and Brazil.

Swedish farmers are being encouraged to grow flue-cured tobacco in place of fire-cured. In this connection, it is reported that the Monopoly will grant growers a subsidy of \$48 per barn annually for 10 years to enable them to convert to flue-curing. The switch to flue-cured tobacco has been induced by a decrease in the consumption of snuff, and an increase in demand for cigarettes and smoking mixtures.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

MEDITERRANEAN AREA FILBERT

CROP LARGEST SINCE 1937 1/

The 1946 preliminary estimate of filbert production in Italy, Spain, and Turkey, the leading commercial producing countries, is 130,400 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 68,800 tons (revised) in 1945 and 112,100 tons in 1944. This total is the largest since the record of 135,000 tons in 1937. It exceeds the 5-year (1940-44) average of 89,400 tons by 46 per cent and the 10-year (1935-44) average of 102,800 tons by 27 percent. The Italian and Turkish crops are near record levels, but Spain's is below average.

FILBERTS, UNSHELLED: Estimated production in specified countries,
1946 with comparisons
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

| Year | Italy | Spain | Turkey | Mediterranean Basin total | United States unshelled | World total |
|----------------------|------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons |
| Average | | | | | | |
| 1940-1944 | 17,200 | 23,700 | 48,500 | 89,400 | 5,340 | 94,740 |
| 1935-1944 | 20,600 | 25,200 | 57,000 | 102,800 | 3,900 | 106,700 |
| 1943 | 15,400 | 17,600 | 60,500 | 93,500 | 7,030 | 100,530 |
| 1944 | 21,300 | 38,000 | 52,800 | 112,100 | 6,460 | 118,560 |
| 1945 <u>b/</u> | <u>a/</u> 17,800 | 18,000 | 33,000 | <u>a/</u> 68,800 | <u>a/</u> 5,300 | <u>a/</u> 74,100 |
| 1946 <u>b/</u> | 35,200 | 18,200 | 77,000 | 130,400 | 8,950 | 139,350 |

Compiled from trade and official sources

a/ Revised

b/ Preliminary

Growing conditions in Italy and Turkey were very satisfactory in most areas, but unfavorable in Spain. The quality of Turkish and Naples-Avellino filberts is good. In Sicily, considerable fly damage is reported. Spanish quality is about average.

1/ A more extensive statement on this subject is available upon request to the Division of Foreign Information and Statistics, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

The estimated carry-over of not more than 10,000 tons (unshelled basis) from the 1945 crop for the Mediterranean Basin is located in Spain and Turkey. Indications are that only a very small portion of this amount is of a grade and quality that will attract United States importers. A part of Turkey's and most of Spain's carry-over, as well as a large percentage of the new crop in the latter country, is expected to find its way into the hands of oil crushers, but stocks in Italy are exhausted.

As the 1946-47 marketing season opens, prospects for exports from Italy and Spain are not overly bright, in view of high prices in the domestic markets paid by oil crushers. This situation is expected to continue until early 1947. Turkey, which appears at this time to be in the best export position, will probably export more than the other two countries combined. The edible-oil shortage in Turkey is not so acute as in Italy and Spain. Consequently, United States imports of filberts are likely to come mostly from Turkey. Abnormal supplies of both almonds and filberts in the United States for this marketing season are expected to reduce considerably United States imports of these nuts.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

PHILIPPINES IMPORT U. S. POULTRY STOCKS

The Philippine Government has arranged to import 100,000 baby chicks from the United States to be used as breeding stock. Consisting of 75 percent White Leghorns and 25 percent New Hampshires, the chicks are to be the foundation of an improved poultry industry.

The initial shipment of 33,300 baby chicks arrived in Manila September 15 after a 43-hour air journey from California. An attendant accompanied the chicks, and reported that they arrived in good condition. Facilities to receive the chicks were set up at the Experiment Station at the University of Manila, where they will be distributed. Additional lots will be assembled in October and November to complete the program.

All of the chicks flown to the Philippines were produced under the National Poultry Improvement Plan. They are certified as U. S. Pullorum Controlled or better, and were obtained from a number of hatcheries in California.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDS

WORLD WHEAT CROP LARGER THAN IN 1945

(Continued from page 211)

Other North African countries report crops still below average because of some reduction in acreage, and, especially in Egypt, of lack of fertilizer. Prospects in the Union of South Africa are reported very favorable this year, with the wheat acreage said to be the largest on record.

Conditions in Asia were generally favorable, except in India. The estimated continental total shows both acreage and production above average, despite a sizable reduction in India's production, where severe drought was reported. In contrast, the crop reported for Turkey is the largest on record.

The harvest in the Southern Hemisphere will not begin until November, and estimates shown represent about-average yields on the reported acreage. Argentina reports the largest acreage sown since 1943. It is, however, still below average. Smaller-than-average seedings are also indicated for other South American countries.

At the same time, production in Australia is also expected to be below average, mainly as a result of drought in the important producing State of New South Wales. Acreage planted was reported to be slightly above average and considerably larger than in 1945.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural prospects approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. For this report the Committee was composed of C. M. Purves, Acting Chairman, Gordon P. Boals, Judith E. Downey, Lois B. Bacon, Lazar Volin, Robert J. Manovill, Oscar K. Moore, and Montell E. Ogden.

